

Oxford Democrat.

No. 10, Vol. 6, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 14, 1846.

Old Series, No. 19, Vol. 15.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. MULLIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. The Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THE GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word hath a magical power,
The weary breast to beguile;
It gladdens the eye, it lightens the brow,
And changes the tear to a smile.
In the genial sunshine it sheds around,
The shadows of care depart,
And we feel in its soothing and friendly tone,
There's a balm for the wounded heart.

Oh! watch thou, that thy lips ne'er breathe,
A bitter, ungentle word,
For that which is lightly and idly said,
Is often too deeply heard.
And tho' for the moment, it leaves no trace,
For pride will its woes conceal,
Remember, the spirit that's calm and still
Is always the first to feel.

It may not be in thy power perchance,
To secure a lofty place,
And blazon thy name upon history's page
As a friend to the human race.
But oft in the daily tasks of life,
Though the world behold thee not,
Thy gentle and kindly words may soothe
A despairing brother's lot.

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortunes call,
With a friendly glance and an open hand,
And a gentle word for all;
Since life is a thorny and difficult path
Where toil is the portion of man,
We should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

WHAT ARE BUBBLES.

"What are bubbles?" asked a child,
Gazing with bewildered eyes,
On the spheres of fancy form,
Glistening with the rainbow dyes;
They seem to sail so gaily on,
Yet when I grasp them they are gone."

What are bubbles?—careless boy,
Thou ask'st a question rare,
With a stern warning deeply traced
On the varied pages of life.
Art a voice with sadness fraught,
Answers from the cells of thought.

Hopes are bubbles, born to burst
When their lives the brightest seem;
And the joys, that o'er our path
Scatter a delusive gleam,
Like bubbles sparkling in the sun,
Are only bright when shown upon.

Fame, ambition, the delights
We have longed for years to clasp,
Won at length, through toil and strife,
Perish in our eager grasp;
Grief and gladness, pleasures, troubles,
All alike are empty bubbles!

Life's a bubble, bright and brief,
And its ever changing dyes
With a purer brilliancy glow,
As it mounts towards the skies;
Till wafted on Time's passing breath,
T'is shattered by the touch of Death.

PERSONAL.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The interior of Africa is as yet a terra incognita. We know Europe pretty thoroughly. Asia has been traversed in all its length and breadth by civilized travelers. With the geography of America we may call ourselves familiar. But how little do we know of the vast continent which lies almost wholly within the tropics, and of which the greater part seems shut up as effectually against the advances of civilization as if it were upon another planet! Indeed, the Mountains of the Moon would be subject to a more accurate observation, were they situated upon the satellite from which they derive their name. The efforts of civilized travelers have been for many centuries directed to the recesses of this continent—yet four-fifths of it is blank upon our maps. Its whole center is one broad unexplored region, and the information obtained by recent travellers, is of the most aggravating kind, showing us mines of wealth which it is impossible to work. Before giving the results of these discoveries, let us look upon Africa as the world has known it, and as it may be familiar to most of our readers. Egypt, an old and worn out country, in its antiquities one of the most interesting places on the continent, occupies a small portion of the north-eastern corner. The river Nile has been explored to its sources, by Bruce and other travellers, who have given us some curious facts. The Barbary States occupy the northern portion, bordering on the Mediterranean. South of this, and stretching from the Nile to the Atlantic, is the great Desert of Zaara. Along the whole western coast are small establishments, or factories, for trade in slaves, gold dust, ivory, palm oil, and other vegetable productions. This trade has been nearly monopolized by the English until lately; but now American enterprise has taken a large portion of it out of their hands. On this coast are the two settlements of Sierra Leone and Liberia, established as colonies for emancipated slaves. The English have possession at the Cape of Good Hope. On the eastern coast, there

are a number of independent sovereignties, which carry on a limited trade. The Innah of Muscat is a prince of considerable liberality and enterprise.

Quite recently, the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the mouth of the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, they, English-like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river, where none was marked on any chart, and up this they steamed three hundred miles, without finding the least obstruction.

Having now passed round this continent, let us now look into the interior. For half a century, the English government has been expending lives and treasure in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold, ivory, and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dyeing and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it, for thousands of miles, sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water, and of unsurpassable depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this, tributary waters of such volume as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. "This river pours its waters into the Atlantic through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting of perhaps a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population. Far interior, in the very heart of this continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilization! The grandeur and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit, are indescribable. In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country—this scene of rich fertility and romantic beauty—is apparently thrust out from the rest of the world. It is the Negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there—for over this whole lovely country broods one dread malaria—and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after expedition, sent out from the English port on the Island of Ascension, not one white man in ten has ever returned alive—all have fallen victims to the seemingly beautiful but awful climate. It seems impossible for any Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it, so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the fabled Utopia.

This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to think, that those who have given us even the meagre information we have, did it at the sacrifice of their lives. [Simmons's Colonial Magazine.

ANECDOTE OF A SOUTHERN MERCHANT. We find in one of our Southern exchanges, a story told of a shrewd and cunning merchant, in order to illustrate a striking trait in human nature, that where money is readily made it is usually not well taken care of, and to show how important it is that every individual should examine the items charged in their bills.

A merchant of Mississippi during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle, and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk, Jim, to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off the W's, then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession; all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge a saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one more prudent than his neighbors went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries, got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had not got, or one more than they had got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake.

When all the accounts had been settled up—"Well, Jim," said the storekeeper, "how many customers paid you for that saddle?"

Jim examined, and reported thirty-one. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, "for the trouble we have had to find out who got it." This story may be viewed as exhibiting dishonesty on the part of the tradesman—but it more strikingly shows the carelessness of wealthy southerners with regard to money. It may well be asked in view of it, "Who in the North or East would pay an item of forty dollars, without examining the bill which embraced it?"

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER. "My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the awfulest lies you ever heard. Why he railed about you for an hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell, and one to listen to."

NEWSPAPERS.

Lo where it comes before the cheerful fire,
Dump from the press in smoky curls aspire,
(As from the earth the sun shines the dew),
Ere we can read the wonders that ensue;
Then eager every eye surveys the part,
That brings its favorite subject to the heart;
And gravely add conjectures of their own;
The sprightly nymph who never broke her roset,
For tottering crowns or mightily lands oppressed,
Finds broils and battles, but neglects them all
For songs, and suits, a birth-day or a ball;
The keen, warm man o'erlooks each idle tale,
For "money wanted," and "estate on sale";
While some with equal minds to all attend,
Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an end.
To this all readers turn, and they can look
Pleased on a paper who abhor a book;
Those who ne'er designed their bible to peruse,
Would think it hard to be denied the news;
Sinners and saints, the wisest and the weak,
Here mingle tastes, and one amusement seek;
This, like a public inn, provides a treat,
Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat,
And such this mortal load as we may call,
Something to all men, and to some men all.

AMBITION.—WASHINGTON. Many persons are governed by a weak and worldly ambition that defeats the very object which they had in view. We never knew a person to become immortal who was in a great hurry to become famous. A little spluttering and a little glittering may make a man temporarily known; but true greatness only can last on the tablet of the world's memory. When in the Philadelphia Congress, George Washington was named as the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, he was astonished and confounded, and rushed out of the room. He was the last man who would have sought that post which has immortalized him.

THE FARMER AND THE LAWYER.—"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer.

"Squire," replied the farmer,—"look at that field of grain—all the valuable heads hang down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

BULLETS AND TIN PISTOLS.—Two Irishmen, walking together, observed a pile of lead upon the side-walk.

"How would you like, Pat," asked one, "to have it melted into bullets, and to receive one of them into your soft head?"

"Faith," said Pat, "I'd rather it was made into a tin pocket pistol, and then neither of us would mind taking a shot from it."

ANECDOTE OF JOSEPH THE SECOND. Joseph opened the gardens of the palace of Schoenbrunn, for the accommodation of all classes—Several noblemen felt offended at this condescension. On representing to the Emperor, that by this proceeding there was no public garden left, in which they might converse with their equals, Joseph replied:

"Gentlemen, on the same principle, what shall I do? would not I be obliged to descend into the vaults of the Imperial tomb, under the Capuchin Church, if I wished to converse with my equals?"

REASON AND FEELING. The feelings are like the stars which guide us only while the heavens are clear; but reason is a magnet-needle, which ever guideth the ship, though the stars be hidden and their light no longer shined.

Political.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Holden at City Hall, Portland, July 1, 1846.

Agreeably to a call from the Democratic State Committee, the delegates from the several Towns in the State, met at City Hall, Portland, July 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. and were called to order by CHARLES HOLMES of Portland, Chairman of the State Committee, who nominated Gen. KIRKENDALL of Augusta, as Chairman, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

Gen. Kirkendall appeared and after very happily expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, took the chair.

Prayer was then offered by Elder S. E. Brown of Portland.

Voted, That the chairman nominate two persons to be Secretaries of this convention. Edward S. Dyer, of Calais, and Joshua Herick, of Kennebec Port, were nominated and elected.

Voted, That two from each County be nominated by the chair, to receive the credentials, and report the names of Delegates, entitled to seats in this convention. The following Gentlemen were nominated and elected that committee, viz:—

York, B. J. Herick, Sheldon Hobbs, Cumberland, Philip Eastman, Levi Morrill, Washington, Robert Mow, Jr., Thos. Talbot, Arrostook, Sam'l G. Tuck, Jabez Daggett, Waldo, Benj. Griffin, J. E. Elliott, Penobscot, E. G. Rawson, J. H. Thompson, Piscataquis, Joseph Chase, James Bell, Hancock, Jacob Dodge, James Stubbs, Oxford, Job Prince, James Walker, Lincoln, Henry Tallman, Joshua Patterson, Franklin, A. B. Caswell, William Tripp, Somerset, J. M. Moore, G. W. Clark, Kennebec, W. R. Smith, A. P. Morrill.

Voted, To adjourn to meet at this place at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON. Convention met according to adjournment.

The committee on credentials reported the following list of Delegates, as entitled to seats in

this convention. [We insert only the Delegates from this County.]

Oxford.

Albany, M. Petty; Andover, James F. Bragg; Bethel, John Graver, Israel Kimball; Brownfield, Jos. H. Gibson; Buckfield, Dan'l Chase, Joshua Irish; Byron, Wm. K. Green; Canton, Cornelius Holland; Denmark, Cyrus Ingalls; Dixfield, Thos. S. Cox; Fryeburg, E. L. Osgood, Henry D. B. Hutchins; Greenwood, Wm. Noyes; Guilford, Geo. Burnham; Hamover, Adam Willis; Harford, Sampson Reed; Hebron, Calvin Bucknam; Hiram, John H. Spring; Lovell, James Walker; Livermore, Orison Rollins, Enos Timberlake; Mexico, John M. Eustice; Mason, Amos P. Bean; Newry, Ellshua Bartlett; Norway, J. Howe, Geo. Frost; Oxford, Seth T. Holbrook; Paris, Hiram Hubbard, Benj. C. Cummings; Peru, Cyrus Wormwell; Porter, Henry Mason; Roxbury, John Reed; Rumford, Jas. H. Farnham, Timothy Walker; Stoneham, Sam'l S. Willard; Stow, E. T. Nutter; Sumner, Alexander Ryerson; Sweden, Thos. Trull; Turner, Job Prince, Jesse Drew; Waterford, Elbridge Gerry; Woodstock, Oresamus Nute; Andover No. Surplur, Jos. Morse; Pl. of Riley, Luther Littlehale; Pl. of Milton, Wm. T. Greenleaf; Pl. of Hamlin Grant, Sam'l Bailey; Pl. of Franklin, Wm. B. Walton; Pl. A. No. 2, James Brown; Pl. No. 5, 1st and 2d Range, John Lombard; Letter B, John J. Bragg.

Arrostook 14, Cumberland 61, Franklin 14, Hancock 11, Kennebec 47, Lincoln 52, Oxford 51, Penobscot 34, Piscataquis 15, Somerset 26, Waldo 34, Washington 24, York 48—Total 423.

Voted, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the convention, and the following Gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:—

York, M. McDonald; Cumberland, M. F. Walker; Penobscot, G. L. Boynton; Somerset, W. D. Gould; Hancock, W. Bennett; Arrostook, S. Cary; Kennebec, Col. Stanley; Waldo, J. Elliott; Lincoln, J. Babson; Piscataquis, J. Hubbard; Washington, R. Mow, Jr.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported—Whole number of votes 415. Hon. S. C. Foster, of Pembroke, having a majority of all the votes thrown, was declared elected President of the Convention.

Mr. Foster, on taking the chair said, he was aware that the lateness of the hour and the amount of business to be performed, would be sufficient excuse, on his part for not insisting on the convention a long speech—that the Convention had his unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred, in selecting him to preside over their deliberations, and with their leave would, without further remarks, proceed to business.

Voted, That two gentlemen be nominated by the chair, as Vice Presidents of the Convention. Wm. A. Hayes, and Henry Tallman, were nominated and elected Vice Presidents of the convention.

Voted, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to receive, sort and count the votes, for a candidate for Governor. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:—

Oxford, Mr. Gerry; Washington, Mr. Prescott; Hancock, Mr. Jarvis; Cumberland, Mr. Soule; Franklin, Mr. Sweetland; Penobscot, Mr. Jones; Kennebec, Mr. Dickey; Piscataquis, Mr. Chamberlain; Waldo, Mr. Fuller; Lincoln, Mr. Hewitt; York, Mr. Paine; Arrostook, Mr. Daggett; Somerset, Mr. Gould.

Voted, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected.

Messrs. Hodgdon of Arrostook, O'Donnell of Cumberland, Caswell of Franklin, Brown of Hancock, Stanley of Kennebec, Cunningham of Lincoln, Prince of Oxford, Rawson of Penobscot, Wiley of Piscataquis, Clark of Somerset, Griffin of Waldo, Pike of Washington, McDonald of York.

The committee, to receive sort and count the votes for a candidate for Governor, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes	
John W. Dana, had	226
Sam'l Wells,	77
Nathan Clifford,	74
Theodore Ingalls,	48
John Hubbard,	4
Stephen C. Foster,	1

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted, and Hon. John W. Dana declared nominated as the candidate for Governor.

Voted, That a committee of three be nominated by the chair, to notify Hon. J. W. Dana of his election as a candidate for Governor.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:—Edward L. Osgood of Fryeburg, Wm. A. Brooks of Augusta, and Iddo K. Kimball, of Thomaston.

Voted, That a State Committee of one from each county be nominated by the chair, to serve until others are chosen by a State Convention, and that the committee have power to fill any vacancies that may occur.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected that committee.

Penobscot, Hastings Strickland; Arrostook, John Rollins; Cumberland, Seth Bailey Jr.; Franklin, A. D. Caswell; Hancock, John Burnham; Kennebec, Alfred Redington; Lincoln, Arnold Blaney; Oxford, E. L. Osgood; Piscataquis, Abijah B. Chase; Somerset, E. P. Norton; Waldo, J. G. Dickerson; Washington, T. J. D. Folier; York, Benj. J. Herick.

The following Resolution offered by Col. Meritt, passed unanimously—

Resolved, That the members of the Con-

vention unanimously support Hon. John W. Dana, of Fryeburg, as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Col. Hodgdon, Chairman of the committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the monies collected from the people by the Federal Government for public uses, should be kept under proper safeguards by public officers, until drawn out to be expended in pursuance of lawful appropriations instead of being deposited in Banks to be loaned out to customers and favorites; and that the revival of the independent Treasury, with such modifications as experience may have suggested, is a measure demanded by the interests of the people.

Resolved, That the establishment of a National Bank, would be in violation of the constitution, and dangerous to public liberty, and is opposed by every consideration of expediency and by all the warnings of experience.

Resolved, That in taking the steps necessary to consummate the great and beneficent measure of the annexation of Texas, the present administration has given repeated and signal proof of its desire to conciliate the good will of Mexico; and to the misguided council of the rulers of that nation, is to be ascribed the entire responsibility of the war now unhappily existing between two Republics of North America.

Resolved, That the administration will be supported by the patriotism of the people in the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, until that deluded nation shall be willing to accept of a just and honorable peace.

Resolved, That the conduct of those members of congress who voted against the supplies and succors called for by our gallant army on the Rio Grande when menaced by a hostile force overwhelming in numbers, and the language of those public prints throughout the Union, which have sought, and still seek, every occasion to charge their own Government with injustice and incapacity in its intercourse with Mexico, ought to admonish us that the spirit which animated the Federalists of 1812, and '15, exists unsubdued in the breasts of many of their descendants, the Whigs of 1846.

Resolved, That while we sincerely deplore the calamities of war, and hope the speedy restoration of peace, we cannot but feel proud of the gallantry so gloriously exhibited by our little army on the field of the 8th and 9th of May, and in the defence of Fort Brown. Its brilliant achievements, add additional lustre to our military glory, and will receive the admiration of a grateful country.

Resolved, That although the American claim to the territory of the Pacific ocean up to the parallel of 54 40 North latitude, was one entitled to vigorous assertion and prosecution, that the recent settlement of that long vexed question, reflects high credit upon the administration, and meets the hearty approval of the people of Maine.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1842, which was hastily framed to meet the urgent necessity of the Treasury, and under other circumstances not favorable to wise deliberation, and which was admitted by its authors to be crude and imperfect, needs essential modifications to equalize the burdens of taxation between different sections and interests, and apportion more fairly the benefits of incidental protection.

Resolved, That our government should be in every respect a national and not a sectional one, and that the officers and agents, civil, military and naval under the general government should be taken from the several States in the ratio of their population.

Resolved, That the gross infractions by Great Britain, and by the British Province of New Brunswick, of the Treaty of Washington, and particularly in reference to the navigation of the St. John, demands the immediate and effective interposition of the protecting arm of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the flourishing condition of the finances and credit of Maine, affords the best evidence that its affairs may be safely continued in the hands of a party opposed to the wild schemes which have tarnished the character of so many of our sister States, and determined to walk in the good old paths of republican simplicity and economy.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine, confiding in the talents, virtue, and well founded popularity of their candidate for the gubernatorial office, animated by attachment to their long tried and cherished principles, and implicitly relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, will rally at the approaching election, with the proud and undoubting expectation of adding another to the long list of civic victories which have illustrated their past history.

Mr. O'Donnell of Gray, offered the following Resolutions, which passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be shik due to the Hon. Stephen C. Foster, President of the convention, to Messrs. Hayes and Tallman as Vice Presidents, and to General A. Redington, as Chairman in the early part of its session; also to the secretaries, for the able and impartial manner they have discharged their several duties.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be offered to Rev. S. E. Brown, for his appropriate Prayer, and to the Authorities of Portland for the use of the City Hall.

On motion of Mr. Kimball of Thomaston, it was voted, that the proceedings of this convention signed by the President and Secretary, be published in the Democratic papers throughout the State.—Voted, To adjourn sine die.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, President.
Rowland S. Dyer, Secretaries.
JOSEPH HERRICK.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS.—On the fourth the steamship Britannia arrived at Boston with news which though important, can be compressed into a brief space.

The news, in a commercial point is unimportant.

General Taylor's despatches were much praised in Europe, albeit the Canadian press abused them.

The Pope of Rome, Gregory XVI., has gone to "that house from whence no traveller returns." He died on the 15th of June. It is supposed that Cardinal Franzoni, now 71 years of age, will be his successor.

In reference to our troubles on the Rio Grande the London Times says:

"The despatches of General Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the cause of this war, and of the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American General and his troops deserved to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the Government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that Government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations."

The French and English press discuss the subject of our troubles with Mexico in a spirit that leans favorably towards this country. The Mexican funds were much affected by the news of the battles on the Rio Grande. The Liverpool Times, in allusion to the Mexican defeats, says, that a brave people can afford no sympathy with poltroons. The bird that cannot fight on its own dunghill is only fit to grace the spit. The exclamation of the old veteran, who declared that there were only two things in nature that he abhorred—a poor man and a coward—expressed, in its antithesis, a good deal of the philosophy of life.

M. Guizot's organ in France, The Epoque, recommends the interference of France, and England in the dispute here on this continent.

It alleges that France has interests sufficient in Mexico to warrant her interference, and from certain givings out there are reasons to suppose that France will interfere. In the Chamber of Deputies there has been a debate as to the legality and propriety of Mexican letters of marque. Whether France would seize upon privateers and hang their officers and crews as pirates—whether they should be arrested and carried into a French port and then acquitted, or whether they should be molested at all or not being left undecided. Enough has transpired to show that France will eventually take sides with Mexico, by favoring the design of that country, so far as marine matters are concerned.

THE CONN. BILL.—All fears for the safety of this bill are banished. It is considered as good as passed. The Liverpool Times, in an article upon this bill, remarks:

"The United States, our greatest commercial rival, cannot long remain inert. Her legislature will march with the times, for it would be a libel upon the intelligence of that great and potent country to suppose that she can long be insensible to the enlightened reciprocal views in commercial matters, which English philosophers have chalked out, and which English statesmen have carried practically into effect, at the sacrifice of their dearest personal and political connexions, prejudices and sympathies. The world has never witnessed, never will witness, devotion less selfish, patriotism more pure, than Peel has given by sacrificing his power and party on the altar of free trade. But a bright reward will be his—the brightest reward with a great and honest minister can experience—

"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes."

The next battle on the free trade ground will take place in sugar, as on the 5th of July the sugar duties expire.

Paris was being emptied by the annual emigration to the German watering places. Lecompte, who attempted the charmed life of the King of the French has been executed. The King desired that he should live; but the ministry decided that he must die, which he did with great fortitude.

Excessive warmth has prevailed in the United Kingdom, and deaths by strokes of the sun have been frequent and alarming.

The ordinary diplomatic relations between France and Russia had not been kept up, in consequence of a mutual dislike entertained by Louis Philippe and the autocrat Nicholas. Of late the latter has relaxed in his resentments and allowed his own son to visit Toulon.

One of the Paris newspapers mentions that an infamous sheet in New York is the American organ of England.

The Press says that several manufacturers, who had received large orders for America have just had them countermanded, on account of the declaration of war between the U. States and Mexico.

The King of Naples is about to declare Naples and Palermo free ports.

Further troubles are anticipated in Switzerland. The people of Berne have not yet concluded the discussion of the New Democratic Constitution.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next.

Poland is overrun by Russian troops. It was hoped that, through the instrumentality of the Empress of Russia, numbers of Poles would be set at liberty.

Emigration to this country from Sweden and Norway is on the rapid increase.

Intelligence from Algiers is of the usual character; tribes have revolted, been chastised, and submitted. At the date of the last advices all was orderly, and the troops were calculating on enjoying some repose, which the intense heat renders particularly acceptable. The massacre of three hundred French prisoners by Abd-el-Kader, has caused, very naturally, an intense feeling of horror and indignation.

The Queen of England has recovered her health, and the infants were doing well—all of them.

The blight in the potatoe crops is spreading, having reached Portugal and other places.

According to the Limerick Reporter, 3857 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

Dr. Ellis, a professor of hydropathy, had been held to bail on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of a patient, named Dresser, by what is called the "cold water system."

Among the foreigners of distinction now in London, are several young East Indians of large fortune, come over to make acquaintance with England, its manners, customs and people.

The British Government have sent Mr. Hood to the river Platte, to effect a settlement of the differences between Rosas and Montevideo.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 14, 1846.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANA.

THE NEW TARIFF PASSED!

With heartfelt joy do we announce that the Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives, in substantially the same shape as reported by Gen. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It totally repudiates the minimum principle, and all specific duties. It reduces the duties on cottons, on an average of all its varieties, at least 50 per cent, and on woollens the reduction is at least 10 per cent, salt from 8 cents per bushel, under the present law, equivalent to from 100 to 150 per cent ad valorem, is to be reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem. The amendment from the committee of the whole, for abolishing the fish bounties, was rejected. Tea and coffee were struck out from the list of dutiable articles with acclamation.

We have no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate without much amendment. If it does, then may the country rejoice that the greatest impediment to her increasing commerce and prosperity is removed. We hope soon to chronicle the happy tidings. The vote on the passage of the bill was 114 yeas to 93 nays; giving the triumphant majority of nineteen to the Democratic members from this State voting in the affirmative; Mr. Sovereign in the negative. The honor of casting the only Whig vote in favor of the bill, belongs to Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. The other 113 votes were given by Democrats. The only vote from Pennsylvania for the bill, was given by Mr. Wilcox, the eloquent and truly sound representative from Bradford District. With this exception the members from Pennsylvania, who were all present, voted in solid phalanx against the bill. Of the 23 members from New York (one seat being vacant by the death of Mr. Herriek) sixteen of the Democrats voted to pass the bill. Four others, with the 12 Whig members, voted against it. One member (Mr. Woodworth, Democrat), absent.

Besides those from New York and Pennsylvania, the only Democrats voting against the bill were the two from New Jersey, and one (Mr. Perry) from Maryland. New Jersey is the only State where Democratic members voted unanimously against the bill. All the Democrats from Ohio voted for the bill, except one, (Mr. Cummings) who was absent.

There were 13 absentees; 10 Democrats, of whom 7, if present, would have voted for the bill; and 3 Whigs. Three of the absentees have "gone to the wars." There are three vacancies in the House; and the Speaker had no vote. If every seat had been filled, and every member had voted, the affirmative vote would have been at least 123 out of 223 members. The Bill was sent to the Senate the 6th inst.

LATER.—Upon the receipt of the bill in the Senate, a slight contest ensued, somewhat indicative of what the ultimate result will be. The opponents of the bill desired to refer it to the Committee on Finance; knowing that, in consequence of the absence from Washington of a Democratic member, the Committee is equally divided, and could not report it back. The friends of the bill opposed the reference. The vote, on the motion to refer, stood—yeas 22—nays 24.

The absentees were Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Dayton, and Greene, who, we believe, will all vote against the bill, though the three first are doubtful; and Messrs. Dix, Haywood, Rusk, and Speight, who are certain to vote for the bill. It is probable that on the final passage of the bill the members voting on the motion to refer will be divided as they were on that vote, except that Jarnagin of Tennessee, who is instructed by his legislature, will most likely vote for the bill. If we are correct, the vote on the passage of the bill will be 29 for, and 27 against.

WING FINANCIALS.—The Boston Atlas and other Whig papers in the interest of Great Britain and Mexico, recommend to Mexico to mortgage California to Great Britain to secure her indebtedness there, and then if the United States shall purchase it they must pay off the mortgage or have a war with Great Britain. In one respect the Whig feelings and principles are always uniform, viz: in consulting and looking out for the interest of other nations in preference to our own.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESS.

Below we give extracts from the responses of the various Democratic papers of this State to the nomination of the State Convention. They breathe a spirit which animates the breasts of the entire Democracy of the State; a spirit of pride in the talents of the nominee, of confidence in his abilities, of undoubting faith in his principles, and a determination to enter the contest, without division or discord, and triumphantly elect him. "DANA AND DEMOCRACY" is the watchword.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS NOMINEE.

The convention was the largest that has ever before assembled for a similar purpose, and all parts of the State were well represented. In point of respectability, we have never seen a more noble set of delegates, embracing as it did, men of all pursuits, those who have been fathers in Democracy, as well as the young, vigilant and active in our cause. But one spirit prevailed the meeting. "The delegates came together for the purpose of renewing their political views, to interchange opinions, discuss principles, and to select a candidate to maintain and carry them out. Some diversity of sentiment existed in regard to a candidate, as will always be the case so long as the Democracy of Maine embraces among its numbers so many men worthy to be the standard bearer of their principles. But in canvassing preferences, it is highly gratifying to learn, that the campaign was conducted upon honorable grounds, and in a spirit of candor, concession and harmony worthy of all praise.

On taking the first ballot, the convention made choice of the Hon. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, by a decided majority. Considering the character of the convention, in point of numbers as well as respectability, this fact of itself is a sufficient endorsement for the ability, integrity and popularity of the nominee. Mr. Dana is a descendant of the stock of '76, was reared among the noble democracy of Oxford, and has ever been a firm, honorable and consistent advocate of democratic measures and principles. He has served his party with ability in both branches of the Legislature; has been President of the Senate, the duties of which office he discharged to entire satisfaction, and was one of the two gentlemen selected by the lamented KAVANAGH, to discharge the responsible trust growing out of the settlement of N. E. Boundary, of settling the titles and adjusting the rights of those citizens residing on our Eastern frontier. In every station to which he has been called, he has been a faithful and efficient public servant; and such has been his gentlemanly bearing, the courtesy of his manners, and generosity of his feelings, that he has now the affections and good opinion of all with whom he has been associated. He is now in the full vigor of life, and no doubt will discharge the responsible duties of Governor with honor to himself, satisfaction to his party, and credit to the State.

It now remains for the Democracy of Maine to prepare early and vigorously for the contest, that a triumphant ratification of the proceedings of this convention may be secured at the ensuing election. If the spirit which prevailed the minds and deliberations of our friends, shall be disseminated and infused among their constituents, it cannot be doubted that Maine will again in a most singular manner give fresh proof of her devotion to the cause of free principles, and again show herself true to herself, and to the inviolable democracy of the Union.

From the Saco Democrat.

STATE CONVENTION. The individual selected as the democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. JOHN W. DANA, of Fryeburg, is every way worthy of the confidence and suffrages of the voters of the State. He is a man of sound and tried democratic principles—of fine talents, sound judgment, and in his private character above reproach. He has been much in public life, and always discharged his duties in a manner acceptable to his constituents. We trust the democracy of the State will give him their unanimous and hearty support.

From the Bangor Democrat.

The name of the candidate of our party for the next Governor of this State is inserted at the head of the Democrat. We place it there with more pleasure because we know that Jons W. DANA possesses the Jeffersonian qualifications for office. He is a man of talents, enlightened understanding, excellent judgment—a democrat without guile and without reproach, worthy of the high honor conferred upon him and to be the Governor of our noble State. Of his election we entertain no doubt, and we predict that the people will set him down to be more like Lincoln than any Governor we have had since his day.

From the Shoulogan Clarion.

We to-day place the name of Hon. Jons W. DANA at the head of our editorial columns, as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and it is with pride and pleasure that we present to the electors of this County so talented and deservedly popular a person for their suffrages. A name around whom the honest hearted yeomanry of this State can rally with confidence, and with the assurance that he is every way qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the station to which he aspires.

Mr. Dana is a man who has seen much of public life and has held several important offices. He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and one year President of the Senate, where he was distinguished for his talents, and ability and urbanity of manners. He is likewise well acquainted with all the interests and wants of the State, and knowing them, he will advance and defend them with that energy for which he has always been so conspicuous.

From the Maine Enquirer.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We take pleasure in placing at the head of our columns this week, the name of Hon. Jons W. DANA of Fryeburg, as a candidate for the suffrage of the democratic voters of Maine at the gubernatorial election in September next. Mr. Dana is well and favorably known to the citizens of this State, and it is no disparagement to our past chief magistrates to say that, if elected he,

will prove as efficient, talented and independent a Governor as ever filled the executive chair of our State.

Mr. Dana, though a Lawyer by profession, is emphatically a business man by practice. He is one of Oxford's noble sons, and is not ashamed to be engaged in a branch of productive industry. Politically, he is a true scion of a democratic stock, being the son of Hon. Judah Dana, whose name is so intimately connected with the rise and progress of our State. As a scholar, Mr. Dana will do honor to any political office in the gift of a free people, and as a moralist, he is above the reach of calumny, the foul breath of scandal never having reached his name. Such in brief, is JOHN W. DANA, whom the democracy of Maine have resolved shall be elected to the chief magistracy of our growing and independent commonwealth. With the affairs of the State he is intimately acquainted, and, coming fresh from the people, the people will see to it that he comes into power by an overwhelming majority. We congratulate our friends upon the selection made, and when we say that the nomination could not have fallen upon a better man, we reflect no discredit upon the worthy gentlemen whose names were placed before the convention in connection with Mr. Dana. The democracy of Maine are united to a man. Discord and strife have been permitted to retire from our ranks, save only the strife to see who will do the most for the interests of our common cause. Let the Whigs nominate whom they may—let them unite forces with the abolitionists if they please, as reports say they contemplate doing—they cannot distract us—they cannot defeat us, for in the caustic language of a member of the State convention, "Maine is not to be New Hamp-sheared!"

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The whigs held a State Convention in Augusta on the 8th inst., and nominated Hon. David Bronson, of Augusta, as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Morse declined, as a candidate, being run down again. There does not appear to have been much enthusiasm in the Convention, there being but 78 votes thrown, all told. If we may be allowed to judge of their anticipations of success by this, we must say they are anything but brilliant. Their principles, too, as set forth in one of the resolutions adopted, are anything but popular in this State. It begins thus—

"Resolved, That Whig principles are the same now that they always have been, and are as justly entitled to the support and measures we have adhered to from the first."

This, however, is honest; and we would give them all proper credit. We would, however, suggest that the definition be rendered in plain language, so that the rank and file of the Whig party may not misunderstand it, or be deceived by its apparent fairness. This done, it would read—ONCE FEDERAL, ALWAYS FEDERAL.—nothing else, and would deceive nobody. We shall probably have occasion to refer to some of the other resolutions hereafter.

Abolition Convention.—The Abolitionists in this County held their Convention, for the nomination of County Officers, at Norway Village on the 2nd inst. They nominated Nathan A. Bradbury, Zury Robinson, and John Pike, for Senators; George W. Chapman, for County Commissioner; William B. Goodnow, for County Treasurer, and David Gerry for Representative to Congress.

Whether the latter nominee is to be voted for in both the first and fourth Districts, into which the County is divided, we are unable to inform our readers; but probably he is, as it would be about as sensible an arrangement as the whole organization of that party.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention will be found on our first page. We intended to have laid them before our readers in our last number, but were unable to procure a copy until after our paper went to press on Tuesday morning.

U. S. SENATOR.—On the evening of the 9th inst. the Democratic members of the two branches again met in caucus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator. By a concurrent vote, James W. Bradbury, Esq. of Augusta, was nominated. The House of Representatives has agreed upon Thursday next for the day of election.

"THE JURYMAN'S GUIDE" is the title of a little volume of 48 pages, just published by Hyde, Lord & Duren, of Portland, and prepared by James O'Donnell, Esq. of Gray. It contains a succinct view of the benefits, mode of selection, duties and obligations of Jurymen, and is one of the most useful works we have seen for a long time. It should be in the possession of every adult citizen in the State.

A BRITISH SQUADRON.—By an arrival at N. Orleans news has been received from St. Thomas to June 11th. The British West India Squadron, consisting of from ten to fifteen sail of the line, had touched there, on the 10th, on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, where it was reported they were ordered to cruise. The object of this squadron may be the protection of British property; and may be "something else."

A French man-of-war, 74, and two frigates, were also reported as on their way to the Gulf. Perhaps the two squadrons contain the elements of Mr. Guizot's "balance of power."

Tax Law.—It is generally assumed that our troops would move on towards Monterey on the 10th of the present month.

The Native Eagle says—"the American-born shall rule America." O, certainly, Mr. Eagle; they shant "do anything else." The moment a man is naturalized, he is born again.

A man named Marshall Philbrick, formerly of Buckfield, was drowned near Sandwich, Mass., on Sunday, the 28th ult., by the upsetting of a boat.

Don't ask the editor of a paper what the news is. Take his paper, and pay for it in advance—then it will be yours, not his.

ANTI-NATIVE.—The State Convention of N. York, for revising the Constitution, have proposed to strike out the clause requiring the Governor of the State to be a native, so that the office will hereafter be free to citizens, whether native or otherwise, and the vote of the Convention will probably sustain the expression of opinion. The Convention seems determined to place the elector and the elected on the same ground. The qualifications which make a man a citizen competent to choose public officers, entitle him also to hold office, if the people have confidence enough in his ability and integrity to wish to confer that honor upon him.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES.—The official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 29th of June there were \$9,310,253 in the various banks holding the government deposits subject to the drafts of the Treasury Department.

No less than 221 female operatives have been married in Lowell during the past year. The price of hymen's stock is on the rise among the spindles. It is thought that capitalists would do well to invest deeply.

Served him right.—A young exquisite insulted a Cincinnati girl one evening last week at an ice-creamery, when she pushed him backwards through a second story glass door, whence he fell some twelve feet, and threw his hat and cane after him.

Immense Crowd.—On the 4th inst., fifty thousand persons visited Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, most of whom were strangers.

Legislative Synopsis.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

In Senate.—Passed to be engrossed—Bill additional to an act to incorporate the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company.

Mr. Thompson presented the petitions of Ebenezer Drake et al., and of Thomas T. Surry et al., for an appropriation for a road from Andover North Surplus through Dunn's path to the Canada line. Referred to the Committee on State Lands and State Roads.

Mr. Thurston called up the Bill to establish a Board of Education, and the same was read once and to be tomorrow assigned.

In the House.—Bill to unite the Boston and Maine Railroad Extension company with the Boston and Maine Railroad, was read the third time and laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

In Senate.—Mr. Thurston, from the committee on Education, to which was referred the petition of the Selectmen of Byron, in relation to the taxation of property owned by literary institutions, reported Legislation inexpedient, and the report was accepted.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating a request from the War Department, for the cession of the jurisdiction of this State over a certain tract of land in Kittery, desired by the Government of the United States for the extension of Fort Mearns. The message and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Perry presented petition of George W. Pomeroy and others, of Watford, for the incorporation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Thompson presented petition of Jonathan Virgin and others, of Rumford, for an appropriation to make a road from Andover North Surplus, through Dunn's Notch to the State line.

In the House.—Nothing of interest.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

In Senate.—Bill to amend chapter 103 of the Revised Statutes (in relation to the department of human bodies) was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills. Mr. Gore moved a suspension of the rules, so as to allow him to submit an amendment. Mr. Gore said the bill fixed a penalty of 5 years imprisonment for removing or disturbing a dead body. He desired to amend it that a prosecution shall not be entertained by any Court for a violation of the act unless the action is brought by a relative of the deceased person, not further removed by the laws of consanguinity than a cousin. On motion of Mr. Dana, the subject was laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate Subog and Long Pond Steam Navigation Company was passed to be engrossed.

In the House.—Mr. Thompson, of Unity, presented an order providing that all petitions of a private nature presented after the 10th inst. shall be referred to the next Legislature. An amendment was offered by Mr. Barnes, of Portland, providing that the several committees be instructed not to report, hereafter, any order or notice returnable at a later date than the 24th instant. The amendment was adopted, and the order passed.

Petition of Edward L. Osgood and others relative to the license law was received and referred.

THURSDAY JULY 9.

In Senate.—On motion of Mr. Thurston, the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the Bill to establish a Board of Education in this State. Mr. Thurston addressed the Senate at length in favor of the passage of the bill, detailing fully the defects in the present system of common schools, and urging the adoption of the proper remedies by the Legislature. After Mr. T. had concluded, on motion of Mr. Knowlton this bill was laid on the table.

In the House.—On motion of Mr. Ruggles, of Carmel, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law granting appeals from the decisions of County Commissioners, to the Supreme Judicial Court or District Court, that all parties may be heard before special commissioners appointed by said Court.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

In Senate.—Resolve authorizing the Treasurer of State to refund certain moneys received for State tax, and to abate a portion of taxes assessed, but not yet received, on certain towns in this State, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Jackson, laid on the table.

In the House.—An order from the Senate providing for the election of U. S. Senator to-day was received. It being necessary to suspend the rules in order to its passage, Mr. Paine, of Bangor, objected. Mr. Levensaler said that if the gentleman would consent to the suspension of the rule, it would be received as an act of courtesy, and he hoped it would be extended. If the courtesy were refused, he should not press the suspension of the rules. Mr. Paine repeated his objection, and Mr. Barnes, of Portland, also objected. Mr. Levensaler then moved to assign Thursday next for the balloting. The motion prevailed.

Andover North Surplus June 24, 1958 8

